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Hongkong Daily Press.

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IT AT ONCE RELIEVES THE SKIN
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Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.00 per Cask ex Factory.
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Ho Kong, 1st August, 1904. [a1451]

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Hongkong, 21st September, 1903.

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erecting a new Bathing Hotel on the
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It will contain 45 suites of rooms, consisting
each of sitting room, verandah, bedroom and
bathroom, lighted throughout by electricity.
Its situation in the immediate proximity of
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The Hotel will be opened on the 1st of June.
An Omnibus will meet every steamer to carry
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Intending Visitors to either the Hotel Prinz
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THE MANAGER,
Hotel Prinz Heinrich, Tsingtau.
Tsingtau, 28th May, 1904. [a1449]

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Cool Rooms, Elaborately Furnished. Com-
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Hongkong, 2nd July, 1904. [1621]

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Hongkong, 21st December, 1903. [a36]



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Hongkong, 15th July, 1904. [a35]

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See analysis and certificate by Professor Cassell.

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Less old than the above.

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Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard Rooms.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted. Electric Fans (if
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Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.

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MANAGER.
Hongkong, 10th June 1903. [a1592]

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Excellent Cuisine and Wines.
Large and lofty Rooms, elegantly furnished
Hydraulic Elevator, hot and cold water
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Hongkong, 31st October, 1902. [a19]

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WM. FARMER,
Proprietor. [a1962]

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A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of
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Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong.
One steamer (as. *Hongshan*), daily to and
from Hongkong, and two steamers to and from
Canton, give easy communication with both
these centres.
Cable Address—"BOA VISTA."
For Terms, apply to
THE MANAGER.
[a224]

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[31]

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 Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
 No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. Telegraphic Address: HONGKONG. Cables: A.S.C. 5th Ed. Editor.

P.O. Box, 34. Telephone No. 12

MARRIAGES.

On the 30th July, before the Registrar-General of Hongkong, HENRY MONSIE, son of the late A. G. T. CUMING, of Aberdeen, Scotland (formerly of Shanghai), to WINIFRED GREAVES, of Hongkong; Shanghai papers please copy.
 On the 2nd August, at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, WARREN RUSSELL McCALLUM, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, son of the late Major H. A. McCALLUM, R.M.A., to MARY FRANCES CUSLYFFE, daughter of the late JOHN RANSOM HUNTER, of Inverness, and of Mrs. HUNTER, Grove Side, Teddington. [1900]

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VUE ROAD CL. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 3RD AUGUST, 1904.

SHAKESPEARE'S INQUIRY—"What's in a name?"—has been answered. There is that in it which will induce a newspaper like the London Times to devote a full page and a half to sheer, stark, staring nonsense, mischievous drivel. We allude, of course, to the anti-war adumbrations of Tolstoy, some of which we reproduce in our issue of to-day. There are a great many people who believe in Tolstoyism; some of them have been airing their shaky logic lately in the correspondence columns of our Kobe contemporary, the Chronicle. It is believable that had Tolstoy's letter to the Times been signed by the Russian equivalent of "John Smith," the page and a half of the *Chronicle's* space would have been otherwise engaged. Tolstoy is insane. There is no doubt of it. He may be on certain grounds compared with W. T. STREAR; but in the latter case we are enabled to see some method in the mania. Tolstoy's philosophy—for it is as philosopher rather than novelist that he claims such universal attention—is a suicidal one. In that immortal book, the *Kreutzer Sonata*—immortal in its teaching, as well as indecent in its expression—Tolstoy struck the note which earned for him his fame, or notoriety. We need not dwell upon it: it is of a piece with his

latest lucubrations in the *Times*, unnatural, unreasonable, anarchistic, tending to a sheer destruction than in the war at which he girds. "Pozdnyshch," the character used by Tolstoy as a mouthpiece, admitted that his neighbours looked upon him as cracked; and in his *Confession*, Tolstoy felt he was "not quite mentally sound." Nondau sees in that admission a flash of self-knowledge on the part of the Court. Those who have read *My Religion*—one of the most plausible and yet mistaken commentaries on the *New Testament* ever written—will remember that Tolstoy, in the usual way of the ill-balanced inquirer, arrived at the verge of pessimism and suicide simultaneously. He saved himself on the brink of the pit by embracing a sentimental anthropomania; and by pouring the vials of his hate on the knowledge of science which had driven him into danger. In his *Confession*, this great Russian philosopher, who has probably destroyed more natural happiness than Napoleon with his armies managed to do, denies to the natural sciences all claim to usefulness. His unphilosophical notions of science may be recognised in his *Fruit of Enlightenment*. He is a notable exemplar of the vast army of Bouvard and Pecuchet who deduce from *Science* the guiding principles of many a grand mistake. Tolstoy, with his poetic, vivid treatment of a mass of half-truths, is more terrible than an army with banners. His adoption and partial perversion of the theme of Rousseau is, like his Buddhistic negation of all the human instincts, a taking no. Fortunately, instinct is a persistent motor, apt to outwear mistaken morals and false philosophies. Tolstoy, as we have suggested, must be accounted responsible for the setting back of a few human clocks, disengaging the mental mechanisms of impressionable youth; but the unchecked flight of time finds man in the aggregate pretty much as he was when the *Oxyrhynchus papyri* were written, fighting and loving, worrying and rejoicing over the trifles that make the sum of human things. Thus, despite Tolstoy, and the prominence accorded to his hysterics, SHAKESPEARE (whom he sneers at as "an over-rated scribbler") will continue to enjoy some appreciation; Woman, whom Tolstoy despises, will continue to play her noble communal part; and Man will not cease (we trust) to shoot straight and fight fair. The fact that Russia, usually credited with some intolerance, suffers patiently such seditious utterances by Tolstoy, argues that his madness and irresponsibility are recognised where he belongs.

"Mark Twain" is now back in America.

The strawberry crop in England this year has been a record one.

Mr. Frederick Sandys, the great draughtsman and painter, died on June 25th.

Sir Oliver Lodge has declared that radium was not so new and startling as to disconcert scientists. It fits in with their cosmogony.

A game of Bridge was played at Hongkong's with forty girls and a dozen men representing the cards. It was for a hospital charity.

The *Hipsang* was fully insured against war risks. The bulk of the shares are held in Hongkong.

Home papers are suggesting that F. Carruthers Gould, the caricaturist and cartoonist, should have had a Birthday honour.

Mail steamers are now crossing the bar into Durban Harbour. The *Armadillo Castle* was the first to start the fashion.

The London telephone girls have been striking against a ten hour day. Their grievances are to receive consideration.

Wilhelm Jordan, the German poet, author of "Die Nibelungen" and other well-known works, died at Frankfurt-on-Main on June 25th, aged eighty-five.

Captain J. H. McLeod, of the Philippine coastguard cutter *Palawan*, has had his certificate suspended for three years, having been found guilty of *estafa* (oppression).

Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, the Acting Police Magistrate, has been indisposed for the last two days, and consequently unable to take his customary seat on the Bench.

A prisoner, arrested for larceny, escaped out of the dock at the Police Court on Monday, and got clean away. He removed a few bars from the very ancient wooden railing and crept away, unnoticed by the court people, through the back doorway. He has not been recaptured.

Two Scotsmen were having a drink together and one of them remarked that the other "took off his dram" very hurriedly. "Man," was the reply, "I never leave anything in my glass since a man accident." "Accident?" said his friend, "I didn't hear of it. What was it?" "Oh, man! I since put down a glass only half empty, and had it coupit."

It is feared in certain shipping circles here that the *s.s. Calchas*, long overdue at Yokohama from the Pacific Coast, has been seized by the Vladivostok Squadron.

The Chinese gunboat *Hsing Hang*, from Canton, is moored at No. 7 buoy, in the man-of-war anchorage. She is to load arms and ammunition for the Imperial Government.

Many Turkish military men declare that they are only waiting for the final defeat of General Kuropatkin in Manchuria, says Reuter's correspondent in Macedonia, to let slip the dogs of war upon Bulgaria.

Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co. (Shipping Department) kindly inform us that the *s.s. Stanley*, which left Taku on 2nd July with 1,388 coolies, arrived at Durban on the 1st inst. The captain reports the coolies all well.

Owing to the accident which occurred to the N.D.L. steamer *Prinz Heinrich* at Colombo the mail from Europe which was due to-day will not reach here until next week, the *Prinz Heinrich's* mails having been transferred to the French mail steamer.

Smyth Pigott, the Clapton "Messiah," is still at large, and misconducting himself in Somersetshire. Contemplation of such impudent impostors enables us to appreciate the point of view of the mob who had mercy on Barabbas.

Failing to read the postmark on an envelope which would have been of very great use as evidence, Judge Addison remarked at Southwick County Court: "Postmarks are never of any use in this country, because you can never read them. The first reform of the Post Office should be to make postmarks distinct."

The weekly plague return, dated 30th July, records seventeen deaths from plague, making the total for the half year 470 cases, of which 456 were fatal.—There was still a foreign case of enteric last week.—The number of plague cases in the three days ended at noon yesterday was four, three fatal.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson, the great testotaller, speaking against the Licensing Bill at Home recently, described Premier Balfour as Mr. Chamberlain's caretaker. Mr. Chamberlain advocated "thinking imperially." Mr. Balfour's fancy seemed to be "drinking imperially." Sir Wilfrid was the author, during the Pro-Boer agitation, of the famous phrase "Union-Jack-asses."

An enormous floating coal depot, said to be the largest in the world, arrived at Portsmouth on 27th June from the Tyne. The depot will hold 12,000 tons, and is to be moored in Portsmouth Harbour. It will be fitted with machinery that will enable the biggest warships to fill their bunkers alongside it. Being over 400ft. long, the depot will accommodate the largest cruisers afloat. At the present time great delay is experienced in coaling these ships from colliers. It is understood that the Admiralty intend to build floating depots that will hold as much as 20,000 tons of coal.

A protocol was signed on June 29th as an annex to the Franco-Siamese Treaty of Feb. 13th last between M. Delcassé and Phya Suriya, the Siamese Minister in Paris. The protocol refers mainly to Article III. of the Convention, which deals with the question of boundaries between the Great Lake and the sea on the Cambodian frontier. In addition it settles the frontier of the State of Luang Prabang. The result is also that France obtains the port of Krat and the islands of Koh Song, Koh Kut, and Koh Khong. As soon as the boundaries are marked out the port of Chantabun will be evacuated by the French troops.

A London paper states that the committee of Mr. Thomas Farrow's new national institution for the suppression of sixty per cent. usury, and the encouragement of thrift, have completed arrangements for the establishment of a system of saving on the "penny-in-the-slot" principle. At an early date machines will be on exhibition at the principal railway stations, factories, clubs, schools, and other places, in which pennies can be deposited in exchange for tickets. On sixpence of the latter, representing five shillings, being presented at headquarters, a deposit account will be opened, and interest at the rate of three per cent. will be paid on every completed five shillings. The scheme does not end here, but includes the placing of a money-box in the homes of the people throughout the country, the savings placed in these boxes also bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. The money will be collected periodically by duly authorised officials.

A COSTLY ADVERTISEMENT.

Two Cardiff tobaccoists possess the award of a High Court judge, confirmed on appeal, giving them a share of the famous offer of Messrs. Ogden, Limited, to divide among the members of the trade who complied with certain conditions £200,000 a year for four years.

The directors of Messrs. Ogden, advised that their offer became void upon the purchase of their business by the Imperial Tobacco Company, Limited, have notified their determination to ask the House of Lords to reverse that award.

Should the two Cardiff retailers succeed before the Lords, the presumption among many other retailers is that they, too, would stand a chance of sharing in the £200,000 bonus. As it has become known that the directors of Ogden's would fight each separate case on its own merits, up to the Lords again if necessary, recent meetings of tobaccoists have endeavoured to decide whether it would be better to form a fighting fund to keep the litigation going or to endeavour to gain something by amicable negotiations.

Both policies appear to have secured groups of adherents among the claimants.

TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.]

THE SCOTTISH CHURCH.

LONDON, 2nd August.

The House of Lords, appealed to over the litigation with regard to the endowments of the Scottish Church, has uttered judgement in favour of the minority.

CLOUDBURST IN NEVADA.

LONDON, 2nd August.

A cloudburst has destroyed the two mining towns of Douglas and Silver Star (Silver City?) in Nevada.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

FRANCE AND ROME.

LONDON, 31st July.

M. Delcassé has notified the Nuncio in Paris that owing to the rupture of relations his presence in Paris has become purposeless.

LATER.

The French Government has stopped the stipend of the Bishop of Dijon and will refuse to fill a vacant see; it intends to propose to Parliament the abolition of the Concordat and public worship estimated.

RUSSIA'S SUBMARINE DISASTER.

The accident to the Russian submarine *Delfin* at St. Petersburg on June 29th was partly due to the excessive number of the crew, who were mostly inexperienced men. It was, however, precipitated by the unfortunate attempt of one man to escape while his comrades were screwing down the hatch.

The officers and men detailed for submarine instruction were ordered to assemble in the Baltic Yard. Three officers decided to go down in the *Delfin*, although the captain was not present, relying on the experience of her skilled crew. A score of novices were anxious to take part in the manoeuvre. The nominal crew of the *Delfin* was ten, but thirty-two men went on board, bringing the hatch down to a point dangerously level with the river. Just then a tug passed, sending a heavy wash, some of which splashed into the submarine's hull, creating a panic among the novices. One of them tried to get out of the manhole, which the older hands were screwing preparatory to a descent, the submerging compartment having already been opened.

The water rushed in, and as the submarine was on the point of going down in the ordinary manner, she was suddenly swamped, and sank like a stone.

The officers and men who were saved were blown up through the manhole by the rush of escaping air. The *Delfin* was shortly afterwards raised.

Lieutenant Elagnin, who was saved, describing the accident, said: "It is all like a dream. I remember a sickening sense of suffocation from the fumes of the storage batteries, and then came the rush of air and water. When I recovered consciousness I was on shore."

The *Delfin* was Russia's best submarine, and was invented by the naval architect, M. Boubnoff, and Captain Beklemisheff. She underwent a successful trial in 1903.

HONGKONG COOLIES IN RAND.

Two Chinese being accidentally killed in a mine night shift on the Rand, a number of others mutilated, and threw stones at the Controller, who was injured.

The police eventually restored order, and arrested seventeen of the ringleaders.

The mutineers subsequently returned to work.

The Chinese coolies who mutinied at the Rand belong to the first batch sent from Hongkong. They were consigned to the New Comet Gold Mining Company on the East Rand. The property forms a part of the East Rand Proprietary, of which Sir George Farrer is managing director. He it was who, at Bekeburg, on 31st March of last year, first raised the cry for Chinese. To judge by the preparations being made, says the *Straits Times*, no effort is to be spared to make the Chinese satisfied with their surroundings. Compounds, well ventilated and built, lit with the electric light, and each supplied with a fully-equipped kitchen, have been provided. A strict supervision will be kept over the other miners, to prevent acts of brutality on the Chinese who, as at present arranged, will do underground work on some of the mines, and the natives the surface work. It may be added that opposition to Chinese labour has almost died out on the Rand. John Chinaman is expected to bring back prosperity to the mines. The Randites have yet to learn that "John" is clannish, and will give trouble the moment he fancies that injustice is done to him.

Mr. T. H. Kerslaw, C.M.G., late Legal Adviser F.M.S., in a letter to the *Times* commenting on the discussion in the House of Commons on the outbreak of heri-heri among the Chinese labourers who have arrived in Johannesburg, says, "I have myself lived for 23 years in the neighbourhood of Chinese coolies in Singapore, Penang, and the Malay Peninsula. During that time I have learnt to respect them for their sobriety, industry, and thrift, and should be sorry to see any prejudice created against them in South Africa by exaggerated statements as to the nature of heri-heri."

THE WAR.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

GENERAL KELLER KILLED AT HAICHENG.

LONDON, 2nd August.

There has been more fighting, the Japanese western columns having come in contact with the Russian force strongly posted at Haicheng, last stronghold before Liaoyang. General Keller was killed. The first Russian army corps is on its way to Vladivostok.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

INTERNATIONAL LAWLESSNESS.

LONDON, 31st July.

The American Government has issued a semi-official statement declaring that regardless of the rules propounded by Russia respecting the sinking of neutrals, America holds that it is opposed to all modern principles of international law.

The Russian Press is adopting a strong attitude in regard to sinking of neutrals with contraband, and maintains that the sinking of the *Knight Commander* was entirely justified on account of the impossibility of taking her into port.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The seventy-eighth report of the court of directors, to be presented at the ordinary half-yearly general meeting of shareholders at the City Hall, Hongkong, on Saturday, the 20th August, is as follows:—

Gentlemen,—The directors have now to submit to you a general statement of the affairs of the bank, and balance sheet for the half-year ending 30th June, 1904.

The net profits for that period, including \$1,417,368.08, balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts, amount to \$3,520,374.81.

The directors recommend the transfer of \$500,000 from the profit and loss account to credit of the silver reserve fund, which fund will then stand at \$7,000,000.

They also recommend writing off bank premises amount the sum of \$200,000.

After making these transfers and deducting remuneration to directors there remains for appropriation \$2,805,374.81, out of which the directors recommend the payment of a dividend of one pound and ten shillings sterling per share, which at 4/6 will absorb \$538,333.33.

The difference in exchange between 4/6, the rate at which the dividend is declared, and 1/9 15-16, the rate of the day, amounts to \$779,487.17.

The balance \$1,492,554.31 to be carried to new profit and loss account.

DIRECTORS.

Mr. C. Michelau, Hon. C. W. Dickson, and Mr. C. A. Tomes having resigned their seats on leaving the Colony, Mr. A. Haupt, Hon. W. J. Gresson and Hon. R. Sheehan have been invited to fill the vacancies; these appointments require confirmation at this meeting.

AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. W. Hutton Potts and Mr. A. G. Wood, the latter acting for Hon. C. S. Sharp, who is absent from the Colony.

POLICE COURT.

Tuesday, 2nd August.

BEFORE MR. J. H. KEMP (SECOND POLICE MAGISTRATE).

SPURIOUS COIN.
 Mr. Joe Joe Bhoj, a Hollywood Road storekeeper, charged a woman with uttering a spurious dollar. He said that the defendant came to his shop and asked for a tin of condensed milk, paying for it with the bad dollar. A police inspector arrested her, and found five unopened tins of condensed milk in her house, and she had three dollars' worth of small coin by her, when she uttered the dollar. Defendant admitted tendering the dollar, but she denied knowledge of it being bad. The case was remanded.

A FAMILY DISPUTE.
 The keeper of the Criterion Hotel was charged with cutting and wounding a relation of his wife, a man employed at the Naval Yard Extension. Mr. Golding prosecuted. It was said that the defendant, since his marriage, had been behaving in a disorderly manner. He stabbed complainant in the cheek. The case was remanded.

FLOGGING IN THE NAVY.

The protest of the Humanitarian League against flogging in the Navy has been echoed in the House of Commons, where Mr. MacNeill has asked the Secretary to the Admiralty a question as to the size and weight of the canes used for corporal punishment.

In a printed reply, Mr. Freyman says that the canes are about three feet in length, half an inch in thickness, and two ounces in weight. Official patterns are kept at the dockyards, the officials purchasing them locally.

A DAY IN THE NEW TERRITORY.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

At this time of the year one sees the New Territory at its best. The mountains are green to their crests and the valleys are smiling with crops, ranging in colour from green to yellow. A curious thing to observe is the way in which the work of husbandry goes on; within the same acre of land one can see ploughing, reaping and threshing proceeding simultaneously, while in contiguous plots the delicate young paddy is just showing above ground, the half-grown crop is waving lustily, and the fully ripened grain hangs heavily waiting for the sickle. Everybody is busy planting or garnering, and the yoked oxen have to work from dawn till sunset. The Chinese, by the way, apparently do not agree with the injunction against muzzling the ox that treadeth out the corn, for every draught animal to be seen is furnished with a muzzle that effectually prevents it from snatching a chance mouthful of the luscious young growth. Bank Holiday undoubtedly was not an idea day for travelling about the country. All the mountain tops were capped with rain-clouds which every now and then swept across the plains and broke in a deluge on the already flooded fields. But there was compensation for any discomfort that had to be endured in the beautiful effects of the mist when the sun would break through and his reflection be cast back in broad rainbows. At this season, after the rains have come, the whole of the low-lying country is flooded, and the farm people, mostly women, work among the rice half way to the knees in mud. The paths which twist and turn among the paddy fields and serve as public highways are for the most part laid with slabs of stone, but there are places where this top dressing is dispensed with and the path narrows down until it is sometimes less than a foot wide. A wrong step one way or the other and the pedestrian finds himself ensnared in a mud covering far above the boot-tops. Even in broad daylight such things will happen, but should he have the misfortune to be caught out after dark then he can depend upon arriving at his destination much in need of a bath and a change of clothing.

Our company was the victim of such a mischance on Bank Holiday. We started off to see a new part of the country that we had never visited before, having as our guide, philosopher and friend a New Territorian who developed walking ability to the extent of something approaching six miles an hour when once we got fairly started on the journey. We saw the country all right, but by the time we had satisfied our curiosity it was getting dusk and there was a return journey of more than six miles in front of us over such delectable paths as are described above. If there is one peculiarity about the people in the New Territory it is that they wish as much as possible to "rag" the fellows who come out from Hongkong. In this instance the New Territorians certainly had the best of it. There is a savagery about New Territorians that beats everything. The New Territorian in a soft and Sam Slick voice will ask you to go as far as the next village which, he avows, is not more than six or eight miles distant; but when once you start to walk the road you find that the six miles multiplies into twelve and the road gets worse as it goes along.

On this particular night after we left on our return journey the stars were shining but feebly. We had to trust mostly to our homing instinct to find our way home. Even our guide, long-legged though he was, and conversant with geographical matters, was not able to set us on our feet. We set out on our way with light heads and wet feet. Darkness descended like a cloud before we had got half way. I forgot to mention that on the way across we had had a river to wade. On the outward route the stream looked so formidable that the whole of us, with the exception of the hardened New Territorian man, stripped, waded across and donned our clothes on the other side. But coming back in the dark things were very much changed. Our long-legged friend delighted in taking us by all the by-paths. If there was a bridge to cross he was sure to take us by a ferry, across which we had to wade, and if there was a ferry he inevitably took us by the deepest crossing possible to choose. Except a few ditches there was only one considerable river to get over on the way there. This was not a very bad obstacle on the journey towards Hongkong, but on the way back to the Sam Chun River its horrors seemed to have increased.

What was before a three-foot stream was swollen to the extent of sixty or eighty feet. Our guide who, as I mentioned, was a long and hardy New Territorian, took particular delight in leading us over all the worst roads, and when it came to crossing the stream he chose as a crossing place one of the deepest parts that it was possible to choose. There was only one saving circumstance, which was that on our arrival at the stream we were all so much covered with mud that we were glad to wade across without stripping, so that we could wash away some of the mud with which our nether limbs were encased. It was no use swearing at our guide, because he was case-hardened to swearing, and he admitted with a laugh that he had set himself out to "roast" the "tender-feet" from Hongkong. Personally, I was so sore in my bones as the result of my tumble through the New Territory that I was glad when I arrived home to get to bed, which I have not left since.

DR. DILLON ON RUSSIA
AND CHINA.

"Russia's relations with China might be likened to those of the box constrictor and a defenceless human being. And among much else they prove two very important things: that her aim is expansion at any price, even at the cost of sharing the spoil with others, and that her love of peace is but dust to be thrown in the eyes of other Powers in order to keep them from discerning her true policy. The 'yellowskins' were first terrified by the spectres of imaginary dangers conjured up by the Muscovite representative at Peking, and then assured against them at the cost of their independence. The integrity of the Empire was bartered for the mere promise of a mess of pottage. The Manchu Dynasty was doffed pitted against the Chinese people, receiving a renewed lease of life and a full license for misrule on the sole condition that its misgovernment should devolve into Russia's hands. In plain English, the Russian Government would allow the hundreds of millions of Chinese to be ground to powder by the Manchus, if the latter effectually hindered foreign enterprises from raising the moral and intellectual level of the masses until they were demoralised enough to fall an easy prey to the 'protectors.' Ethics have no more to do with politics than perfumes with trigonometry. 'Have I lied to the English?'—the late Foreign Minister, Muraviev, once replied to a diplomatic friend who was criticising the way in which Port Arthur was seized—'Perhaps, but I have something to show for it. I have taken Port Arthur.' Besides, what great idea has ever been realised without a compromise? What great truth expressed without the alloy of falsehood? Technical frontiers Russia would agree to respect, were it only because to violate them would be to tempt covetous and predatory Powers to do likewise, whereas her game was to refuse to do so for the present in order to seize the whole in the future. And what more can a great nation do than respect her neighbours' frontiers?"

"The Chinese Government believed Russia's warnings against England, Japan and the States, and trusted her promises. And not without reason. For they thought her more Asiatic than European, and more sincere than sophisticated. Was it not the maritime and trading nations who under the lead of England, France, and the United States, had rudely awakened China from her sleep of ages? Was it not they who had sent missionaries and traders to make trouble, and then despatched soldiers and battleships to make war? But Russia had done none of these things. She was not a maritime nor yet a mercantile Empire, neither did she export troublesome missionaries. She honoured Confucius and Buddha, and eagerly desired the friendship of her Chinese followers and a fulcrum in the Celestial Empire, so as to be the better able to defend them against the covetous sea Powers. Hence the Dowager Empress struck a bargain without hesitation. Whoever else might hesitate, she would not waver. For even if she had sensed danger, it was only danger to the nation, not to the dynasty which was her chief care."

"Many cool-headed Chinese politicians also felt that Russia was a friend, and this conviction took firm hold of them. Even after the gory days of Blagoveshchensk they still believed and trembled. True, they said, Russia had punished aggression before, and the slaughter broke the record, but after all she had been provoked, and cruelty is a privilege of Asiatic Powers. China-men can make allowances for covetousness. But when Russia's friendship for China had changed into hunger for Manchuria and thirst for the Pacific, the scales fell from Ah Sin's eyes and he turned for protection to the Jap."

"The web of wiles woven over China is one of the masterpieces of modern diplomatic skill. And yet like the highest epic poetry it had no one author; it was the anonymous work of a whole school. From China's fears and Russia's threats and promises was first evolved a secret treaty known as the Cassini Convention. In virtue of it Russia undertook to stand by China, shielding her from the machinations of the wicked Sea Powers, and also against domestic enemies. In this and all subsequent secret treaties, Russia sought to obtain the right of 'protecting' Mongolia, Turkestan and Tibet; the use of the Chinese ports Arthur, Kiao Chow and Tientsin in winter and their temporary sequestration in war-time."

"The great railway was to run through Peking to Kiao Chow, and Russia having thus got hold of the head of the Chinese dragon, the members could always be moved without a hitch. Peking was to be dealt with as Toheran had been. The Chinese Bank would place the finances of the country in the hands of the Russian Minister at St. Petersburg; mining and railway concessions would render Russia the arbiter of the economic resources of the Empire to the exclusion of foreign competition, and the ruler of China would become a mere caretaker of the Tsar, who might thus govern China on the cheap and obtain over and above the title of Imperial Peace Maker."

"How fortunate it is that the political domain lies so far beyond the sphere of humdrum ethics! Otherwise Russia would have been satisfied with convincing China that her aims were those of a disinterested friend, without going the length of affirming that England and Japan were hatching a plot to attack the Celestial Empire and cut it up. That deliberate and groundless statement was the argument used, and used with success, to induce China to lease Port Arthur to Russia. The fact is undoubted, and it is well known to our Government. A further very interesting proof of it, however, is to be found in the secret telegrams forwarded by Li Hung Chang to the Tsung Li

Yamen in the year 1896. They tend to show, among other things, that every Russian representative who seeks to acquire position or power must favour the policy of aggrandisement, and that no Minister, however powerful, can for long oppose the strong current set in that direction. He must either swim with the stream or be swept away."

"The secrecy of Russia's dealings is such that her right hand does not always know what her left hand is doing. This was the case in 1896 when she was at one and the same time negotiating a secret treaty through Count Cassini, in Peking, and another secret treaty which would annul the first through the Foreign Minister, Lobanoff Rostoffsky, in St. Petersburg. Count Cassini, moving every lever in the Chinese capital, was deliberately kept in the dark as to what was being done by his own chief in the Russian capital. And it was in the course of these negotiations in Moscow that His Majesty the Tsar is alleged to have warned Li Hung Chang against British and Japanese aggression in China. The untutored 'yellowskins' were unsuspecting and confident, but their Russian protectors, exercising vigilance on their behalf, scented danger from the East and the West, and told the Chinese to be on their guard. The text of Li Hung Chang's secret telegrams on the whole subject is interesting."

"First of all, Count Cassini informed his Government that on May 1st, 1896, he had a long conversation with the Tsung Li Yamen on the subject of the projected railway through Manchuria, in the course of which he proved to the Chinese officials the need of connecting it with Russia's great trunk line. Thereupon, however, they undertook to build it themselves. To this the Count energetically demurred on grounds which they sought to refute, but he finally gave them to understand that unless they consented to allow the line to be financed and built by Russia, the Tsar's Government would make common cause with Japan, and that then the last state of China would be very much worse than the first. After much heated discussion and emphatic language, Count Cassini induced them to promise that China would on no account allow the line to be financed or constructed by any foreign company."

CIPHERED DESPATCH FROM LI HUNG CHANG TO THE CHINESE FOREIGN OFFICE.

"April 21st (Old style). 'I received a visit from the Russian Finance Minister, Witte, who developed his views on the subject of the Manchurian railway and the route which, in his opinion, had better be chosen on the score of cheapness and expediency. Once built, he said, it would lessen the danger to be apprehended from Japan, but China ought not to be charged with its construction, because it would take her fully ten years. I objected that if the choice of a company were left to Russia she would construct it herself, and that a precedent would be created for other Powers to follow. He answered that if we dissented China would never make the railway, and that in any case Russia is minded to extend her line to Nipchu, and then to await a favourable moment. But that she could not renew her offer to help China. This view is Witte's, but his ability is made much of by the Tsar. Lobanoff, whom I have met on two occasions, has never broached this subject."

The next telegram is dated three days later, and runs thus:—'When an Ambassador has once presented his credentials it is not usual for him to receive a second audience. Yet the Tsar has received me again in his private apartment, my son, Li Ching Feng, being the only other person present. The pretext was His Majesty's wish to take over the presents. And this is what he said: 'Russia owns vast territories which are but thinly populated. Therefore she will not trespass upon a foot of soil which is the property of others. Moreover, the ties which bind her to China are very intimate. Hence her only motive in desiring the junction of the railways through Manchuria is the quick conveyance of troops for the purpose of effectual help to China whenever the latter country is hard set. Consequently, it is not for Russia's advantage alone that the line would serve. On the other hand, China's resources are not sufficient to enable her to build the railway. If she handed over the building concession to the Russo-Chinese Bank at Shanghai, safeguarding her right of control by means of suitable stipulations, no difficulties need be anticipated. For these reasons the Tsar requested me to weigh well the proposal, and to adopt practical means to realise them. He added that China could not be sure that England and Japan would not brow beat her very soon, but she could at least enable Russia to come to her assistance. In the execution of my duty I report these words for the information of the Crown."

LI HUNG CHANG TO THE TSUNG LI YAMEN. "April 27th, 1896. (Old style). Lobanoff invited me to dine with him yesterday, and I met Witte there. The building of the railway was put forward by both Ministers as a matter of extreme moment. Witte maintained that it could be constructed in three years. I urged that there were obstacles in the way, but he answered that he would obviate them by putting on extra labour. China, he said, lacks the money to build the Manchurian line, and it would never be even begun if she were charged with the task of making it. It would therefore be better if the Russo-Chinese Bank undertook it. I answered that I would refer the matter to the Crown. Respecting the Tsar's mention of help, Lobanoff told me that he had no instructions from the Crown, but that he would obtain them by the 29th inst. and

resume the conversation then. He thinks that if China solicited the despatch of Russia's troops, it is she (China) who should undertake to provide them with food. If China were in straits Russia should come to her assistance and vice versa. But the cardinal point was that railway connection should be made through Manchuria, and the Convention once ratified, a secret treaty might then be concluded."

LI HUNG CHANG TO THE TSUNG LI YAMEN. "May 2nd, 1896. (Old style).

"Concerning the treaty, there is little in it to which objection could be taken. Russia's motive being a desire to establish friendly relations with China. If we refuse it her dissatisfaction will be deep, and our interests will suffer in consequence. Witte was the only person who witnessed the private negotiations with Lobanoff. He gave me to read the draft of a contract with the Russo-Chinese Company, setting out that the capital must be Russian and Chinese only, the merchants of other countries being eliminated from the list of subscribers. China would receive an annual sum of a quarter of a million dollars whether the enterprise showed a loss or a profit. There would also be paid to her an initial sum of two million dollars. The line would be handed back to her fifty or eighty years after it had been built. The by-laws are to resemble those which govern the commercial lines of other countries. I pleaded the far-reaching importance of the transaction, and added that it could not be settled in a hurry, but that if empowered by the Crown, I could sign the Secret Treaty without delay. With respect to the railway, an official ought to be despatched to Peking to discuss it. The railway contract, which is lengthy, will be sent as soon as it has been translated. Lobanoff told me that he would be forwarded to Cassini's telegram. If the present scheme be carried out, Cassini's previous proposals would be set aside. Kindly say nothing to Cassini at present."

Li Hung Chang's secret despatches, of which these extracts give a fair notion, throw an interesting light upon Russia's Far Eastern policy and the circuitous ways in which it was carried out. On the one hand, the Foreign Minister was waving a web around Li Hung Chang in St. Petersburg, while on the other hand the Russian Ambassador was alternately coaxing and menacing the Chinese Foreign Office in Peking, ignorant of the doings of his chief. Two secret treaties were thus being simultaneously negotiated, both ruinous to China, the one pernicious in the positive degree, and the other in the superlative. If Li Hung Chang could be induced to ratify the latter, the efforts of Count Cassini, in favour of the former, might be ignored or disavowed. But the curious point of the matter is that Russia's strongest lever was the fear of Great Britain and Japan with which she successfully inspired China. Her sole object in making the Manchurian railway, was to shield China from the infamous designs of the Maritime Powers, and her resolve to build it herself was inspired by the wish to get it done soon enough to counter the aggressive moves of Japan and Great Britain, who might brew trouble very soon. Li Hung Chang was assured. And so anxious was Russia to discharge this friendly office for China, that unless she were permitted to do so, she threatened to join China's enemy, Japan! We have thus two curious pictures of Moscow in different and indeed contradictory roles: in the one she is making love to the 'yellowskins', revealing to them the wicked machinations of the Maritime Powers, and uttering the words of friendly warning: 'Peoples of the Mongolian race! Preserve your most sacred inheritance from the designs of the white faces!' In the second, which is before our eyes to-day, we behold Christian Russia warning Europe with prophetic voice against the wicked machinations of the 'yellowskins.' At present the 'yellow peril' is said to be threatening the trade, religion and civilisation of the white races. It is doubtless fair to say that Russia's friendship was as sincere and her warnings as well grounded in the one case as in the other. The upshot of these negotiations was the following treaty.

SECRET TREATY DRAFTED BY LOBANOFF ROSTOFFSKY.

I. [To the best of my knowledge the terms of this treaty have never yet been made known to the British public.]

"This Treaty is to come into force whenever in Eastern Asia Japan violates Russian, Chinese or Korean territory. It is stipulated that in this event the two contracting Powers shall immediately send all their sea and land forces then available to the front, give mutual aid to each other, and likewise assist each other to the best of their ability, in providing ammunition and war stores."

II. "Having once allied their forces to withstand the common foe, neither China nor Russia shall make peace with the enemy without having first consulted with their ally."

III. "All Chinese ports shall be thrown open to Russian warships and all the local officials shall render them assistance in supplying their needs, if in the course of the campaign any far-reaching event shall seem to call for these measures."

IV. "China consents to the building of a railway line on the frontier to join with Vladivostok, in order to allow Russia to despatch troops rapidly against the enemy, and to convey war supplies."

BEWARE OF the party offering imitations of Macniven & Cameron's Pens "They come as a boon and a blessing to men, The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen." Sold at all Stationers. MACNIVEN & CAMERON, LTD., Waverley Works, Edinburgh.

This connecting line, however, shall not be used as a pretext for the expropriation of Chinese territory, nor shall China's sovereign rights be in any way encroached upon. With the building of the railway China may charge the Russo-Chinese Bank, and to save time the Agreement shall be drafted by the Bank and the Chinese Minister in St. Petersburg."

"The railway mentioned in Article IV. shall be at the disposal of Russia for the conveyance of troops, ammunition and war stores in order effectually to oppose the enemy, as laid down in Article I. With the exception of the usual delays in transit no other delays shall be made in transporting the soldiers and the war material."

VI. "When the agreement provided for by Article IV. shall have been ratified, this treaty shall be deemed to have come into force, and shall continue binding for the space of fifteen years. The two high contracting Powers shall deliberate on the subject six months before the Treaty expires, and may, if they think fit, agree to prolong it."

It is interesting and instructive to note that as the Catholic Church has ever been identified with the majority of its members, heads being counted only, and not, as Theodore of Mopsuestia suggested, weighed, so 'Russia' is always represented by the most pushing of her statesmen, diplomats, generals or unofficial subjects whose aim is the extension of her frontier or the increase of her influence. Thus when Prince Lobanoff Rostoffsky was planning a European coalition to checkmate Great Britain, he was the leader and the spokesman of the Tsardom. When Count Muraviev was deluding our Government with the hope of concluding a Convention, while in reality he was planning the seizure of Port Arthur and Tientsin, he was 'Russia.' Later on when Count Lamudorff was making his voice heard in favour of a more moderate and peaceful attitude towards China, Japan and Great Britain, the substance of power passed from his hands into those of General Kuropatkin, the Minister of War. For this warrior, whose reputation is said to be built mainly upon his relations with Skobelev, was for many years the advocate of a forward policy of such an aggressive character that had it been pursued by any Power but Russia it would have long since culminated in war. It was he, for instance, who insisted on the seizure of Port Arthur against the advice of the majority of the Ministers whom His Majesty consulted, and it was his pleading which was finally successful. Thus the views of the other official representatives of the Empire, some of whom were men of insight and experience, seemed but as dust in the balance when weighed against the opinion of the man who was bent on helping his Master who rules over one-sixth of the earth to govern one-fifth. For several years General Kuropatkin, playing the part of 'Russia,' sowed, and it now seems as if Fate had destined him to reap the whirlwind. While his star was yet in the ascendant, he noted, without alarm or misgiving, the symptoms of the storm which the Boxers were preparing. Indeed, Catholic missionaries, who are well informed, assert that the Muscovite authorities were well aware of the troubles brewing in China, and watchful subjects of the Dowager Empress of the Celestial Kingdom aver that Buddhist priests who owed allegiance to the Tsar went about from place to place fomenting the discontent and inflaming the passions of the people. For at first the movement was believed to be directed solely against the Maritime Powers. Hence Russia being the friend might play the profitable role of onlooker. It was she who had warned the unsophisticated Chinese against the secret schemes of Great Britain, Japan and the United States, and it was from her troops that the Manchu Dynasty and the Chinese people would eventually expect and receive timely succour. But when it turned out that the Boxers were making no invidious distinctions between Muscovy and the Maritime Powers, 'Russia' was seized with a veritable panic.

General Kuropatkin, whose notions of China and the Chinese were clear and unobscured by a knowledge of confusing facts, elaborated a scheme of policy towards that country which was fully accepted and partly carried out by his Majesty the Tsar. He was wont to assure his friends that the periodic popular movements against foreigners there might be aptly likened to troublesome symptoms in the arm of a human being arising from the presence of a splinter in the brain. Remove the splinter and the jerky movements in the arm will forthwith cease. Now the Manchu Dynasty, he would add, is the splinter, and if Russia once seizes that, the administrative machine will work up to smoothly, responding to the slightest touch of the St. Petersburg Government. And the practical corollary which the General drew from this theory was that Peking must be taken and the Emperor and Empress seized. This was the 'splinter theory' to which he won over the Foreign Minister Muraviev, and the Tsar, with the result that Russian troops were despatched to co-operate with those of the other Powers against Taku and Peking. If the wily Dowager Empress and the weak-willed Bogdykhan had not prudently quitted the capital in time, the course of their lives, as well as that of Chinese history, would have run very differently. But when the Russians found they were reaching their destination, the 'splinter' had worked its way to a distant part of the body politic and was beyond the reach of the Muscovite surgeon.

Baffled in her attempts to get hold of the heads of the Manchu Dynasty, Russia reverted to her traditional policy of friendship for China. She withdrew her Embassy to Tientsin, in accordance with the wishes of the Chinese Court, urged the other Powers to follow her example, protested her affection for China, and solemnly declared

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[38]

NERNST

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that she neither needed nor coveted any territory there, and by way of proving her disinterestedness promised to evacuate Manchuria. These tranquillising assurances were repeated after the Anglo-German Agreement was concluded on the 16th October, 1900.

One of the lessons which this seemingly wavering policy teaches—the only lesson which concerns diplomacy at present—is that whatever else might change, the fundamental policy of 'Russia' was immutable. By hook or by crook she would become the mistress of the sick man of China. Peaceful means would indeed be persisted in so long as they bade fair to be effective; but if their force were weakened by events, then violence would be resorted to without hesitation. It may be that other Powers would act in precisely the same way as 'Russia'; it may even be that enlightened patriotism would do likewise all the world over. That is an irrelevant matter. The significant fact is that 'Russia' must pursue a policy of expansion in virtue of the sum total of her internal conditions, and that she is represented at a given moment by the man or men who are most effectually contributing to the realization of that policy. And as that attitude is hardly consistent with the mood required for an all-round settlement with Great Britain, which precludes aggrandisement, it is highly doubtful whether an Anglo-Russian Convention can be concluded until Russia's political mission has undergone something more than a temporary modification."—Extracted from the Contemporary Review.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS TRADE IN 1903.

The Board of Trade has received from the Colonial Secretary at Singapore a copy of a report on trade in the Straits Settlements, compiled by the Registrar of Imports and Exports, from which the following particulars have been extracted:—

The imports of merchandise into the Colony in 1903 were valued at 337,736,000 dollars, an increase over the preceding year of more than 81 per cent; the value of the exports was 275,210,000 dollars, a decrease of about 3 per cent.

From the United Kingdom goods were received to the value of 34,400,000 dollars, an increase of nearly 5,000,000 dollars; from the Continent of Europe 18,750,000 dollars, an increase of 3,300,000 dollars; and from the United States of America about 2,200,000 dollars, an increase of 600,000 dollars.

Large quantities of Italian felt hats used by coolies are coming in to the detriment of British imports. Although American imports of drills show some advance the progress is slow and unimportant.

Tramway materials from the Continent were brought in by the Singapore Electric Tramway Company, chiefly consisting of rails, the switches and crossings being of British production.

The Telephone Company at Singapore import largely from Belgium parts. Low quantities of Belgian bar iron are on the increase, the process of "puddling" being, it is said, omitted in the manufacture.

SHIPPING NOTES.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Indo-China steamer *Namsay* left Calcutta for this port via the Straits on the 30th July, and may be expected here on the 15th August.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Habetsberg* left Moji for this port on the 2nd August, and is expected here on the 6th August.

WEATHER AT SEA.

Arrivals report fresh E.N. gale to the west; moderate S.E. wind to the north; light S.E. breeze and showers to the south; and moderate to fresh S.E. wind to the east.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Foyle* arrived from Kutchinotzu yesterday with 6,000 tons of coal for the M. B. K.

The *Sungliang*, from Manila yesterday, brought 350 tons of hemp.

The *Tak Sang* arrived from Bangkok yesterday with 1,800 tons of rice.

The 4-masted barque *Sabote*, from New York, brought 82,920 cases of oil for the Standard Oil Co. She was 120 days on the passage—not at all a bad run.

The *Yuen Sang* brought 700 tons of coal from Manila.

The *Oscar II.*, from Moji, brought 4,000 tons of coal for the M. B. K.

The American steamer *Magallanes*, from Manila, brought 500 tons of timber for Messrs. George & Co. Before the American occupation she was a Spanish vessel.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 2nd at 11.42 a.m. The barometer has risen slightly in the Philippines and the more southern Loochoos and has fallen at all other stations, more particularly in Japan.

The typhoon is still eastward of the Loochoo Islands and is moving northward.

Gradients are slight on the China Coast and over the China Sea. Moderate S.E. winds will prevail over the Formosa Channel, and over the northern part of the China Sea, S. and S.W. winds over the more southern part.

Forecast:—Moderate S.E. winds, overcast, rain.



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THE FAMOUS BEER OF JAPAN.

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SKIN AND BLOOD PURIFICATION

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent

Cleanse the Skin, Scalp and Blood

Of Torturing, Disfiguring Humours with Loss of Hair

WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS

Thousands of the world's best people have found instant relief and speedy cure by the use of Cuticura Resolvent, Ointment and Soap in the most torturing and disfiguring of itching, burning and scaly humours, eczemas, rashes, itchings and inflammations.

Thousands of tired, fretted mothers, of skin-tortured and disfigured babies, of all ages and conditions, have certified to almost miraculous cures by the Cuticura remedies when the best medical skill had failed to relieve, much less cure.

Cuticura Treatment is local and constitutional—complete and perfect, pure, sweet and wholesome. Bathe the affected surfaces with Cuticura Soap and hot water to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, dry without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment freely to allay itching, irritation and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and lastly take Cuticura Resolvent to cool and cleanse the blood, and put every function in a state of healthy activity. More great cures of simple, scrofulous and hereditary humours are daily made by Cuticura remedies than by all other blood and skin remedies combined, a single set being often sufficient to cure the most distressing cases when all else fails.

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[61-11]

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These Players have been tested in Hongkong

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Single Failure, which can be said of no other

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ROBINSON PIANO CO. LD.

Hongkong, 3rd, August, 1904. [1409]

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PISTOLS.

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WITH CHAMBER FOR 10 CARTRIDGES

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SIEMSEN & CO.

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Apply to—

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Hongkong, 26th July, 1904. [1767]

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A LARGE OFFICE on Ground Floor, of

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Apply to—

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Hongkong, 14th July, 1904. [1710]

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N^o. 8, ICE HOUSE STREET, just

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repaired, painted, and colourwashed, and are

admirably suited for a First-Class Hotel. There

are 17 large and well ventilated Rooms, several

of which could be sub-divided.

For further particulars, apply to—

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Hongkong, 28th July, 1904. [1841]

TO LET

N^o. 6, UPPER MOSQUE TERRACE,

European residence, commanding fine

view of the Harbour; Water and Gas laid on

Possession from 1st August, 1904.

Apply to—

G. J. SEQUEIRA,

Care of A. R. Marty.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1904. [1808]

TO LET

GODOWN No. 6, NEW PRAYA, Kennedy

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Hongkong, 29th July, 1904. [1846]

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A SMALL AIRY HOUSE at Kowloon,

FOUR ROOMED, and with a Nice

Country View, for 4 months.

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Hongkong, 28th July, 1904. [1840]

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THE EYRIE (PEAK).

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Hongkong, 27th July, 1904. [1429]

TO LET

N^o. 11, MOSQUE JUNCTION. Full

View of Harbour.

No. 52, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

And others to suit various requirements.

S. A. SETH.

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Hongkong, 19th July, 1904. [173]

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THREE FIRST-CLASS SHOPS,

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Rentals.

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Apply to—

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Hongkong, 21st June, 1904. [1611]

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N^o. 1, RIPON TERRACE (in FLATS).

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No. 10, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.

Facing Race-course.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE, facing the

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ROAD, Central.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT AND AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1904. [175]

TO LET

A EUROPEAN HOUSE, No. 158, Praya

East.

Apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1904. [1717]

TO LET

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A SUITE of TWO ROOMS, on the

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Hongkong, 4th June, 1904. [1417]

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35, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1903. [174]

TO LET

N^o. 15, 17 & 19, SEYMOUR ROAD.

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No. 74, CAINE ROAD.

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COMPRADORE DEPARTMENT,

Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1904. [1430]

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1ST and 2ND FLOORS, No. 33, QUEEN'S

ROAD CENTRAL, suitable for Office.

Apply to—

THE YEE WO.

No. 36, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1904. [1311]

TO LET

N^o. 1, STEWART TERRACE, the Peak.

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THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

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Hongkong, 25th March, 1904. [1865]

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Hongkong, 2nd July, 1904. [1618]

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Hongkong, 3rd June, 1904. [174]

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Hongkong, 17th June, 1904. [1507]

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Hongkong, 17th June, 1904. [1515]

TO LET

TOLSTOY ON THE WAR.

The dissemination upon the war by Count Leo Tolstoy which the Times publishes, is, remarks that journal, a remarkable document. It is at once a confession of faith, a political manifesto, a picture of the sufferings borne by the peasant soldiers of the Tsar, an illustration of the crude ideas fermenting in many of these soldiers' minds, and a curious and suggestive psychological study. It reveals with impressive distinctiveness the great gulf between the whole mental attitude of the purely European nations and that of the distinguished and influential Slav writer who has imperfectly assimilated certain disjointed phases of European thought. In no country but Russia could a writer of the first rank so inconspicuously jumble the logical methods of the thirteenth century with the most "advanced" ideas of modern socialism. Count Tolstoy uses texts from the Gospels as political arguments with all the assurance and all the irrelevance of a medieval schoolman, and in the same breath he rejects, as idle and pernicious superstitions, not merely the rites and teaching of the Russian Orthodox Church, but the cardinal dogmas of historic Christianity. The enormity of bloodshed is the gist of his doctrine; yet he holds the governing classes of his own country up to the execution of ignorant peasants with a recklessness which might lead in certain circumstances to the execution of all bloodshed—the bloodshed of social war. Count Tolstoy applies his dogma of the unmitigated wickedness of all war with the rigid logic which so commonly plunges idealists into palpable absurdities in the real affairs of life. He lays down the startling proposition that it is the moral and religious duty of each individual Russian, whether he be soldier or civilian, to refuse to take part in the present contest, directly or indirectly. Whatever be the consequences—whether not only Port Arthur be taken, but St. Petersburg and Moscow "as well"—this duty is absolute. Huge tribunals and European consuls are dismissed with the same contempt as the theories of the late M. Bloch. Neither the dissemination of knowledge nor new institutions—even did they include the establishment of the social republic itself—can save mankind. Men have lost all rational guidance for their lives, and the higher command which they are acquiring over matter only increases their power of mischief. Conversion to Count Tolstoy's views is the sole remedy which can prevent them from rushing over the precipice and into the abyss of the millennium. The Orthodox Church is attacked even more unsparringly, for the attempt to give a religious character to the war, as might have been expected, particularly repulsive to Count Tolstoy's deepest beliefs. He has no hesitation in assigning causes to the struggle very different from those put forward by the Russian Government. "The stream of unfortunate, deluded Russian peasants Nicholas Romanoff and Alexis Karapetkin have decided they may get killed!" he is killed "in support of those stupidities, robberies, and every kind of abomination which were accomplished in China and Corea by imperial armies, and now sitting peacefully in their palaces and expecting new glory and new advantage and profit from the slaughter." Amongst these abominations are incidentally mentioned the burying of Chinamen alive for injuring roads, and the tying them together by their hair and flinging them into the Amur. Then there were "certain dark dealings by speculators who, in Corea, wished to gain money out of other people's forests." These are the true causes, Count Tolstoy affirms, for which the peasants have to die. Moreover, the war is being managed by those who have hatched it so badly, so negligently and so unprepared, that many, he will have to die if it is to be prolonged. It is characteristic of Count Tolstoy that his condemnation of the Japanese for forcibly resisting the unprovoked aggression of his countrymen is hardly less severe than his condemnation of the aggressors.

In the latter part of the document written after the battle of the Yalu, the Slav reformer assumes a still more ominous position. He asks when are the deceived people going to take matters into their own hands? When, he enquires, will they say their "go yourselves, you hearless Tsar, Mikados, Ministers, priests, generals, editors, speculators, or whoever you may be called; go you yourselves under these shells and bullets, but we do not wish to go and we will not go"? He thinks it would be very natural for them to say this. Most of them, he pointedly observes, are able to read, and know that the Japanese are better armed than they are. But they will continue to go, he affirms, not from patriotism, but from fear. The conversations and the letters he adduces to prove this assertion would be of the highest interest, could we believe that they represent the thoughts and feelings of any considerable minority of the Russian people.

The following paragraphs taken from the article, which covers a page and a half of the Times, may be of interest:—
All the unnatural, feverish, hot-headed, insane excitement which has now seized the idle upper ranks of Russian society is merely the symptom of their recognition of the criminality of the work which is being done. All these insolent, nonchalant speeches about devotion to, and worship of, the Monarch, about readiness to sacrifice life (or one should say other people's lives, and not one's own); all these proud, to defend with one's breast land which does not belong to one; all these senseless benedictions of each other with various banners and monstrous icons; all these Te Deums; all these preparations of blankets and bandages; all these detachments of navies; all these contributions to the fleet and to the Red Cross presented to the Government, whose direct duty is (while it has the possibility of collecting from the people as much money as it requires), having declared war, to organise the necessary fleet and necessary means for attending the wounded; all these Slavonic, pompous, senseless and blasphemous prayers, the utterance of which in various towns is communicated in the papers as important news; all these processions, calls for the national hymn, cheers; all this dreadful, desperate, newspaper mendacity, which, being universal, does not fear exposure; all this stupefaction and brutalisation which has now taken hold of Russian society, and which is being transmitted by degrees also to the masses; all this is only a symptom of the guilty consciousness of that dreadful act which is being accomplished.

People speak of the loss of the brave Makaroff, who, as all are able to tell and are fully aware of, they deplore the loss of a drowned and excellent machine of slaughter which had cost so many millions of roubles, they discuss the question of how to find another murderer as capable as the poor benighted Makaroff, they invent new, still more efficacious tools of slaughter, and all the guilty men engaged in this dreadful work, from the Tsar to the humblest journalist, all with one voice call for new incentives, new cruelties, for the increase of brutality and hatred of one's fellow men.

As to the fact that one of these terrible immoral and cruel men, distinguished by the titles of Generals, Admirals, drowned a quantity of peaceful Japanese, this also described as a great and glorious act of heroism, which must glorify the hearts of Russians. And in all the papers are

reprinted this awful appeal to murder—"Let the two thousand Russian soldiers killed on the Yalu, together with the maimed Russian and her sister ships, with our lost torpedo-boats teach our cruisers with what devastation they must break in upon the shores of Japsu Japan. She has sent her soldiers to shed Russian blood, and no quarter should be afforded her. Now one cannot, it is sinful, be sentimental; we must fight, we must direct such heavy blows that the memory of them shall freeze the treacherous hearts of the Japanese. Now is the time for the cruisers to go out to sea to reduce to ashes the towns of Japan, flying as a dreadful calamity, along its beautiful shores. No more sentimentality!"

The same thing is going on in Japan. The benighted Japanese go in for murder with yet greater fervour, owing to their victories; the Mikado also reviews and rewards his troops; various generals boast of their heavy, imagining that having learned to kill they have acquired enlightenment. So, too, groan the unfortunate working people torn from useful labour and from their families. So the journalists lie and rejoice over their gains. Also probably—for where murder is elevated into virtue every kind of vice is bound to flourish—also probably all kinds of commanders and speculators earn money, and Japanese theologians and religious teachers no less than the military in the techniques of armament do not remain behind the Europeans in the techniques of religious deceit and sacrifice, but distort the great Buddhist teaching by not only permitting but justifying that murder which Buddha forbade. The Buddhist scientist Soyen Shaku, ruling over 800 monasteries, explains that although Buddha forbade manslaughter he also said he could never be at peace until all beings are united in the infinitely loving heart of all things, and that, therefore, in order to bring into harmony that which is discordant it is necessary to fight and to kill men.

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carpets and rugs, and all the latest
and most up-to-date styles of
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wallpapers and decorations, and all
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of lighting and electrical
furnishings, and all the latest and
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ironing and laundry
machines, and all the latest and
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sewing machines, and all the latest
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and most up-to-date styles of
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table watches, and all the latest
and most up-to-date styles of
alarm watches, and all the latest
and most up-to-date styles of
pocket calculators, and all the latest
and most up-to-date styles of
table calculators, and all the latest
and most up-to-date styles of
pocket compasses, and all the latest
and most up-to-date styles of
table compasses, and all the latest
and most up-to-date styles of
pocket barometers, and all the latest
and most up-to-date styles of
table barometers, and all the latest
and most up-to-date styles of
pocket thermometers, and all the latest
and most up-to-date styles of
table thermometers, and all the latest
and most up-to-date styles of
pocket hygrometers, and all the latest
and most up-to-date styles of
table hygrometers, and all the latest
and most up-to-date styles of
pocket anemometers, and all the latest
and most up-to-date styles of
table anemometers, and all the latest
and most up-to-date styles of
pocket windmills, and all the latest
and most up-to-date styles of
table windmills, and all the latest
and most up-to-date styles of
pocket waterfalls, and all the latest
and most up-to-date styles of
table waterfalls, and all the latest
and most up-to-date styles of
pocket volcanoes, and all the latest
and most up-to-date styles of
table volcanoes, and all the latest
and most up-to-date styles of
pocket earthquakes, and all the latest
and most up-to-date styles of
table earthquakes, and all the latest
and most up-to-date styles of
pocket tsunamis, and all the latest
and most up-to-date styles of
table tsunamis, and all the latest
and most up-to-date styles of
pocket hurricanes, and all the latest
and most up-to-date styles of
table hurricanes, and all the latest
and most up-to-date styles of
pocket typhoons, and all the latest
and most up-to-date styles of
table typhoons, and all the latest
and most up-to-date styles of
pocket cyclones, and all the latest
and most up-to-date styles of
table cyclones, and all the latest
and most up

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD. JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAPAN,
AND HUMATRA PORTS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"MACHAON"	On 8th August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"GLAUCUS"	On 12th August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"IDOMENEUS"	On 19th August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"TYDEUS"	On 26th August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"ANTENOR"	On 2nd September.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"TELEMACHUS"	On 4th September.

HOMEWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"MOYUNE"	On 16th August.
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"SARPEDON"	On 20th August.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"ELEUS"	On 20th August.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"GLAUCUS"	On 13th September.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and PACIFIC COAST PORTS, VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"MACHAON"	On 11th August.

For Freight, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1904.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA, SWATOW, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN...	"TEAN"	On 3rd August.
CEBU and ILOILO	"CHEILU"	On 5th August.
SHANGHAI	"SUNGKIANG"	On 6th August.
THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELB.	"WHAMPOA"	On 8th August.
BOURNE	"TSINAN"	On 10th August.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these
steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified
Surgeon is carried.

Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other
Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND
AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1904.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE
ITALIANA.
(Florida and Rubattino United Companies.)

STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGA-
PORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers
to ADEN, SUVA, PORT SAID,
MESSINA, NAPLES, LEOHORN and GENOA,
also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITER-
RANIAN, ADRIATIC, LEBANTINE and
SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALAIO.
(Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN
GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA,
VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and
MALAGA.)

THE Steamship

"CAPRI,"
Captain Helms, will be despatched as above on
THURSDAY, the 11th August, at NOON.
At Bombay the Steamer is discharging in
Victoria Dock.

For further particulars regarding Freight
and Passage, apply to

CARLOWITZ & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1904.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
Calling at TIMOR, PORT DARWIN and QUEEN-
SLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to
ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA,
&c.

THE Steamship

"EMPIRE,"
Captain Helms, will be despatched for the
above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 17th
August, at NOON.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted
for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Cham-
ber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provi-
sions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with
the Electric Light.
A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon
are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of
passengers the Steamers of the Company have
electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1904.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

J. TREVOUX & CO.
HONGKONG-CANTON NIGHTLY
SERVICE.

THE Commodious Steamer
"PAUL BRAU,"

Captain Fraugel, leaves Hongkong for Canton
at 3 p.m. on SUNDAYS, TUESDAYS and
THURSDAYS, returning to Hongkong the
following days, leaving Canton at 5 p.m., taking
passengers and cargo as usual.

The S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN,"
Captain Merle, leaves Hongkong on MON-
DAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at
the usual hour.

These two magnificent and up-to-date
steamers are lighted with Electricity.
The Saloon is under European Supervision.
First Class European ... \$8.00
Second Class European ... \$3.00
First Class Chinese ... \$1.50
Second Class Chinese ... \$0.80
Deck ... 30

The Company's Wharf is at the end of Queen
Street, Piers West.
For further particulars, apply to
J. LANDOLT, Agent,
The Pharmacy, Queen's Road Central
Hongkong, 23rd March, 1904.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENVOLICH,"
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND
STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed
that all Goods are being landed at their
risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence
and/or from the wharves delivery may be
obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods undelivered
after the 4th prox., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the Underwriter on or before the
11th prox., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 3rd prox., at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1904. [1855]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"NUBIA,"
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT
SAID, SUEZ, BOMBAY, COLOMBO
AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named
vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are
being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be sorted out, Mark by Mark,
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the
Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—
From Persia, India, &c., ex S.S. "Moldavia."
From Persian Gulf, ex R.R. B.I.S.N.
and B.P.S.N. Co.'s Steamers.

From Aden, ex S.S. "Kajura."
Optional Cargo will be landed here unless
instructions are given to the contrary before
4 p.m., To-day, the 29th inst.

Goods not cleared by the 4th prox., at 4 p.m.,
will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me, in
any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the God-
downs for examination by the Consignee's and
the Company's representative at an appointed
hour.

All Claims must be presented within
ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after
which date they cannot be recognised. No
Claims will be admitted after the Goods have
left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1904. [1]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"LAISANG,"
having arrived from the above ports, Consig-
nees of Cargo by her are hereby informed
that their Goods will be delivered from along-
side.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining
on board after 4 p.m. of the 4th August, will be
landed at Consignee's risk and expense into
Godowns at EAST POINT.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1904. [1888]

"BARBER" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "SAGAMI,"
FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby in-
formed that all Goods are being landed
at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company,
Limited, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the
wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 7th inst., will be subject
to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the Underwriter on or before the 10th
inst., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 5th inst., at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DODWELL & CO., LD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1904. [1889]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO',
LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"GLENESK,"
having arrived from the above ports, Consig-
nees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that
their Goods are being landed at their risk into
the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, where
each consignment will be sorted out mark by
mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as
the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 8th inst., will be
subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
All damaged packages must be left in the
Godowns, and a certificate of the damage
obtained from the Godown Company within
ten days after the steamer's arrival, after which
no claims will be recognised.

McGREGOR BROS. & GOW.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1904. [1890]

WEI CHEETOO & CO.

IMPORTERS, EXPORTERS
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

SPECIALITY: HUMAN HAIR.
No. 12, Pottinger Street, Hongkong.
Agents—
CHIE CHEONG, Dealer in Human Hair.
SUEN LOONG, Preserved Ginger Factory.
CHOW LUNG YEH, Fire Cracker Factory.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1904. [1897]

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG
WEEKLY PRESS, JULY to DECEMBER
1903. With Index. Price \$7.50.
On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 25th March, 1904.

GRIMAULT & Co Medicinal Skin Soap



Recommended by eminent Der-
matologists and adopted in the
Paris Hospitals in the treatment
of Ringworm, Acne, Psoriasis,
Eczema and Skin diseases ge-
nerally.

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A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is a discovery of great importance, which
all nature, so to speak, is watching with the keenest
interest for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has
indeed made great strides during the past century, but
among them—by no means least important—
discoveries in medicine come from the study of the
particulars of which will be found in another
column. This preparation is unquestionably one
of the most important and reliable patent medicines
ever introduced, and we understand, been used
in the Continental Hospitals by Rector, Rosan,
Robert, Velpau, Malmouche, the well-known
Chirurgien, and indeed by all those who are
regarded as authorities in such matters, including
the celebrated Lillman, and Roux, by whom it
was some time since uniformly adopted, and that
it is worthy of the attention of those who are
suffering from these diseases, and for beyond the mere
power—if such could ever have been discovered—of
transferring the latest medical science to the
discovery of a remedy so potent as to be
the falling energies of the confirmed and in the
one case, and in the other so effectively speedily
and safely to expel from the system without the
aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the
poisons of various kinds of in hereditary disease in their
protein forms as to leave no trace behind.
Such is the French Remedy Therapeutic which
may be said to be the latest and the principal chemist
and Merchant throughout the Colonies, India,
China, Japan, &c., not even excluding such remote
districts as Central Africa, the Fiji Islands, St.
Helena &c.—Diamond Fields, Advertiser, Kilmuir.

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FAVOURABLY WITH ANY OTHER
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FAR EAST. ESTIMATES FURNISHED

Hongkong, 1904.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

AMARA, British str., 1,566, C. J. Mattook, 29th
July.—Hongkong 27th July, Coal.—Jardine,
Matheson & Co.

ANDRE RICKMERS, German str., 1,020, H.
Kohn, 31st July.—Bangkok 25th July,
Rice and Meal.—North-German Lloyd.

ASCOT, British str., 2,462, Cox, 21st July.—
Mojito 14th July, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co.

C. FERD. LARSEN, German str., 3,874, C. von
Hoff, 1st August.—Kelung 30th July,
General.—Hamburg-Amerika Linie.

CHUYER, Chinese str., 1,177, Stewart, 31st July.
—Canton 30th July, General.—Chinese.

CHUKONG, British str., 437, Dasey, 12th July,
—Manila 7th July, Ballast.—Chinese.

CHUNHANG, British str., 1,410, E. Cox, 27th
July.—Sundakan 22nd July, Timber and
General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CORTIC, British str., 2,744, F. H. Armstrong,
B.N.R., 22nd July.—San Francisco 22nd
June and Shanghai 19th July, Mails and
General.—O. & O. S. N. Co.

DAITA MARU, Japanese str., 1,732, A. Yoku-
yama, 29th July.—Mojito via Nagasaki 23rd
July, Coal.—H. U. Jeffries.

DR. HANS J. KIER, Norwegian str., 691,
—Larson, 25th July.—E. A. Trading Co.

EMMA LUYKER, German str., 1,100, Martens,
—28th July.—Singapore 22nd July, Sugar
and Nuts.—Chinese.

EXPRESS OF CHINA, British str., 3,046, E.
Bootham, B.N.R., 26th July.—Vancouver
(B.C.) via Shanghai 4th July, Mails and
General.—C. P. R. Co.

FAUSANG, British str., 1,410, T. Mitchell, 29th
July.—Sourabaya 21st July, Sugar.—Jar-
dine, Matheson & Co.

GLENCOLE, British str., 2,399, W. J. Larkin,
31st July.—Amoy 30th July, General.—
Chinese.

GREGORY, APCAR, British str., 2,901, J. G.
Olfert, 24th July.—Calcutta via Straits
9th July, General.—David Sassoon & Co.

HONGHON, British str., 2,555, W. Dawson, 31st
July.—Singapore 26th July, General.—
Chinese.

HUE, French str., 705, Godinot, 31st July.
—Haiphong and Hoihow 30th July, General.
—A. R. Marty.

INCOM, British str., 3,100, F. Penrose, 17th July,
—Cardiff 19th May, Coal.—Order.

KENNINGTON, British str., 2,247, Dower, 14th
July.—Callao via Panama and Yokohama
24th May, General.—Order.

LAIRANG, British str., 2,224, Tiedt, 1st August.
—Calcutta via Straits 14th July, General.
—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

LEGAZI, American str., 563, D. Friar, 23rd
July, Manila 19th July, Ballast.—Barretto
& Co.

MATHILDA, Norwegian str., 2,230, H. Taarvig,
21st July.—Kutchinotzu 15th July, Coal.
—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

MAZALANER, Amr. str., 832, Adolfo Yezabal,
31st July.—Manila 28th July, Lumber.—
Order.

MEDAN, German str., 476, O. Stollberg, 22nd
July.—Caroline Island, Copra and General.
—Siemssen & Co.

NUNIMA, British str., 1,881, Thoren, 27th July,
—Mojito 20th July, Coal.—Shewan, Tomes
& Co.

PETCHARURI, German str., 1,373, G. Hillmann,
31st July.—Bangkok 21st July via Swatow
30th, Rice and Teak Squares.—North-
German Lloyd.

PETRAECH, German str., 1,252, C. Ahrens,
30th July.—Saigon 26th July, General.—
Chinese.

RUBI, British str., 1,611, R. W. Almond, 1st
August.—Manila 30th July, General.—
Shewan, Tomes & Co.

SAKE, Norwegian str., 2,303, Hansen, 19th July,
—Norfolk 30th April via Singapore 12th
July, Coal.—Shewan, Tomes & Co.

SIRK, British str., 3,216, James Rowley, 5th
July.—New York 4th May, General.—
Dodwell & Co.

TAKETA, British str., 4,425, F. W. Evans, B.N.R.,
25th July.—Vancouver via Japan 27th
July, General.—C. P. R. Co.

TEAN, British str., 1,345, A. Somerville,
30th July.—Manila 27th July, Hemp.—
Butterfield & Swire.

TELEMACHUS, British str., 1,340, J. Williamson,
31st July.—Saigon 27th July, Rice and
General.—Chinese.

THEMIS, Norwegian str., 1,209, T. Thomsson,
30th July.—Rote via Meji 22nd July,
General.—Chinese.

TRIUMPH, German str., 769, A. Hansen, 31st
July, General.—Jensen & Co.

TWREDDALE, British str., 2,873, T. Milne,
25th July.—Durban 25th June.—Gibb,
Livingston & Co.

VENUS, British str., 2,303, Fongher, 24th July,
—Cardiff 19th May, Coal.—Order.

YIMU, British str., 2,244, Land, 21st July.
—Barry 15th May and Singapore 15th July,
Coal.—Dodwell & Co.

YUENHANG, British str., 1,128, T. M. Meyrick,
1st August.—Manila 29th July, General.—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.

E. B. SUTTON, American barque, 1,248, John-
son, 19th July.—Chefoo 29th June, Ballast.
—Order.

ECLIPSE, British ship, 2,973, J. McBryde, 10th
May.—New York 10th December, 1903,
Coal.—Standard Oil Co.

KENTMERE, British barque, 2,334, Burch, 14th
June.—New York 20th January, Kerosene.
—Standard Oil Co.

MARIA, Italian barque, 1,118, D. Urso, 9th
April.—Fremantle 7th Feb., Sandalwood.
—Order.

TRONGATE, British barque, 949, A. Hutton,
28th May.—Fremantle 23rd March, Sandal-
wood.—Gillman & Co.

BRITISH WARSHIPS.
CHERUB, water tank and tug.
ECLIPSE, cruiser, Capt. Stokes.
HANDY, torpedo boat destroyer.
HAAT, torpedo boat destroyer.
LEVATHAN, cruiser, Capt

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

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16 Postage Stamps of 4 cents
12 " " 2 cents
12 " " 1 cent
may be obtained at the counter of the General Post Office and at Kowloon Post Office.
Price \$1.00 each book.
MAILS WILL CLOSE

FOR	DATE	TIME
Canton	Wednesday, 3rd	7.30 A.M.
Manila	Wednesday, 3rd	9.00 A.M.
Quang Chow Wan, Hoihow, Pakhoi & Haiphong	Wednesday, 3rd	9.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER (B.C.)	Wednesday, 3rd	10.00 A.M.
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail Extra Postage 10 cents.)		
Macao	Wednesday, 3rd	11.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Wednesday, 3rd	1.15 P.M.
Singapore	Wednesday, 3rd	2.00 P.M.
Manila	Wednesday, 3rd	4.00 P.M.
Kongmoon, Kumbuk and Samshui	Wednesday, 3rd	5.00 P.M.
Kongmoon	Wednesday, 3rd	5.00 P.M.
Namtao	Wednesday, 3rd	5.00 P.M.
Sanbuo	Wednesday, 3rd	5.00 P.M.
Macao	Wednesday, 3rd	5.00 P.M.
Canton	Wednesday, 3rd	5.00 P.M.
Europe, India via Taitoria	Thursday, 4th	7.30 A.M.
(Late Letters 8.00 to 8.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.)		
Macao	Thursday, 4th	8.15 A.M.
Shanghai, Shihing, Takling and Wuchow	Thursday, 4th	4.00 P.M.
Kongmoon and Kumbuk	Thursday, 4th	5.00 P.M.
Canton	Thursday, 4th	5.00 P.M.
Namtao	Thursday, 4th	5.00 P.M.
Sanbuo	Thursday, 4th	5.00 P.M.
Macao	Thursday, 4th	5.00 P.M.
Canton	Thursday, 4th	5.00 P.M.
Manila	Thursday, 4th	5.00 P.M.
Singapore, Amoy and Poochow	Friday, 5th	7.30 A.M.
Manila	Friday, 5th	1.15 P.M.
Singapore, Amoy and Tientsin	Friday, 5th	2.00 P.M.
Manila	Friday, 5th	4.00 P.M.
Kongmoon, Kumbuk and Samshui	Friday, 5th	5.00 P.M.
Kongmoon	Friday, 5th	5.00 P.M.
Namtao	Friday, 5th	5.00 P.M.
Sanbuo	Friday, 5th	5.00 P.M.
Macao	Friday, 5th	5.00 P.M.
Canton	Friday, 5th	5.00 P.M.
Manila	Friday, 5th	5.00 P.M.
Cebu and Manila	Saturday, 6th	7.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Shihing, Takling and Wuchow	Saturday, 6th	4.00 P.M.
Namtao	Saturday, 6th	5.00 P.M.
Sanbuo	Saturday, 6th	5.00 P.M.
Macao	Saturday, 6th	5.00 P.M.
Canton	Saturday, 6th	5.00 P.M.
Manila	Saturday, 6th	5.00 P.M.
Cebu and Manila	Sunday, 7th	7.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Shihing, Takling and Wuchow	Sunday, 7th	4.00 P.M.
Namtao	Sunday, 7th	5.00 P.M.
Sanbuo	Sunday, 7th	5.00 P.M.
Macao	Sunday, 7th	5.00 P.M.
Canton	Sunday, 7th	5.00 P.M.
Manila	Sunday, 7th	5.00 P.M.
Cebu and Manila	Monday, 8th	7.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Shihing, Takling and Wuchow	Monday, 8th	4.00 P.M.
Namtao	Monday, 8th	5.00 P.M.
Sanbuo	Monday, 8th	5.00 P.M.
Macao	Monday, 8th	5.00 P.M.
Canton	Monday, 8th	5.00 P.M.
Manila	Monday, 8th	5.00 P.M.
Cebu and Manila	Tuesday, 9th	7.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Shihing, Takling and Wuchow	Tuesday, 9th	4.00 P.M.
Namtao	Tuesday, 9th	5.00 P.M.
Sanbuo	Tuesday, 9th	5.00 P.M.
Macao	Tuesday, 9th	5.00 P.M.
Canton	Tuesday, 9th	5.00 P.M.
Manila	Tuesday, 9th	5.00 P.M.
Cebu and Manila	Wednesday, 10th	7.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Shihing, Takling and Wuchow	Wednesday, 10th	4.00 P.M.
Namtao	Wednesday, 10th	5.00 P.M.
Sanbuo	Wednesday, 10th	5.00 P.M.
Macao	Wednesday, 10th	5.00 P.M.
Canton	Wednesday, 10th	5.00 P.M.
Manila	Wednesday, 10th	5.00 P.M.
Cebu and Manila	Thursday, 11th	7.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Shihing, Takling and Wuchow	Thursday, 11th	4.00 P.M.
Namtao	Thursday, 11th	5.00 P.M.
Sanbuo	Thursday, 11th	5.00 P.M.
Macao	Thursday, 11th	5.00 P.M.
Canton	Thursday, 11th	5.00 P.M.
Manila	Thursday, 11th	5.00 P.M.
Cebu and Manila	Friday, 12th	7.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Shihing, Takling and Wuchow	Friday, 12th	4.00 P.M.
Namtao	Friday, 12th	5.00 P.M.
Sanbuo	Friday, 12th	5.00 P.M.
Macao	Friday, 12th	5.00 P.M.
Canton	Friday, 12th	5.00 P.M.
Manila	Friday, 12th	5.00 P.M.
Cebu and Manila	Saturday, 13th	7.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Shihing, Takling and Wuchow	Saturday, 13th	4.00 P.M.
Namtao	Saturday, 13th	5.00 P.M.
Sanbuo	Saturday, 13th	5.00 P.M.
Macao	Saturday, 13th	5.00 P.M.
Canton	Saturday, 13th	5.00 P.M.
Manila	Saturday, 13th	5.00 P.M.
Cebu and Manila	Sunday, 14th	7.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Shihing, Takling and Wuchow	Sunday, 14th	4.00 P.M.
Namtao	Sunday, 14th	5.00 P.M.
Sanbuo	Sunday, 14th	5.00 P.M.
Macao	Sunday, 14th	5.00 P.M.
Canton	Sunday, 14th	5.00 P.M.
Manila	Sunday, 14th	5.00 P.M.
Cebu and Manila	Monday, 15th	7.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Shihing, Takling and Wuchow	Monday, 15th	4.00 P.M.
Namtao	Monday, 15th	5.00 P.M.
Sanbuo	Monday, 15th	5.00 P.M.
Macao	Monday, 15th	5.00 P.M.
Canton	Monday, 15th	5.00 P.M.
Manila	Monday, 15th	5.00 P.M.
Cebu and Manila	Tuesday, 16th	7.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Shihing, Takling and Wuchow	Tuesday, 16th	4.00 P.M.
Namtao	Tuesday, 16th	5.00 P.M.
Sanbuo	Tuesday, 16th	5.00 P.M.
Macao	Tuesday, 16th	5.00 P.M.
Canton	Tuesday, 16th	5.00 P.M.
Manila	Tuesday, 16th	5.00 P.M.
Cebu and Manila	Wednesday, 17th	7.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Shihing, Takling and Wuchow	Wednesday, 17th	4.00 P.M.
Namtao	Wednesday, 17th	5.00 P.M.
Sanbuo	Wednesday, 17th	5.00 P.M.
Macao	Wednesday, 17th	5.00 P.M.
Canton	Wednesday, 17th	5.00 P.M.
Manila	Wednesday, 17th	5.00 P.M.
Cebu and Manila	Thursday, 18th	7.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Shihing, Takling and Wuchow	Thursday, 18th	4.00 P.M.
Namtao	Thursday, 18th	5.00 P.M.
Sanbuo	Thursday, 18th	5.00 P.M.
Macao	Thursday, 18th	5.00 P.M.
Canton	Thursday, 18th	5.00 P.M.
Manila	Thursday, 18th	5.00 P.M.
Cebu and Manila	Friday, 19th	7.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Shihing, Takling and Wuchow	Friday, 19th	4.00 P.M.
Namtao	Friday, 19th	5.00 P.M.
Sanbuo	Friday, 19th	5.00 P.M.
Macao	Friday, 19th	5.00 P.M.
Canton	Friday, 19th	5.00 P.M.
Manila	Friday, 19th	5.00 P.M.
Cebu and Manila	Saturday, 20th	7.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Shihing, Takling and Wuchow	Saturday, 20th	4.00 P.M.
Namtao	Saturday, 20th	5.00 P.M.
Sanbuo	Saturday, 20th	5.00 P.M.
Macao	Saturday, 20th	5.00 P.M.
Canton	Saturday, 20th	5.00 P.M.
Manila	Saturday, 20th	5.00 P.M.
Cebu and Manila	Sunday, 21st	7.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Shihing, Takling and Wuchow	Sunday, 21st	4.00 P.M.
Namtao	Sunday, 21st	5.00 P.M.
Sanbuo	Sunday, 21st	5.00 P.M.
Macao	Sunday, 21st	5.00 P.M.
Canton	Sunday, 21st	5.00 P.M.
Manila	Sunday, 21st	5.00 P.M.
Cebu and Manila	Monday, 22nd	7.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Shihing, Takling and Wuchow	Monday, 22nd	4.00 P.M.
Namtao	Monday, 22nd	5.00 P.M.
Sanbuo	Monday, 22nd	5.00 P.M.
Macao	Monday, 22nd	5.00 P.M.
Canton	Monday, 22nd	5.00 P.M.
Manila	Monday, 22nd	5.00 P.M.
Cebu and Manila	Tuesday, 23rd	7.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Shihing, Takling and Wuchow	Tuesday, 23rd	4.00 P.M.
Namtao	Tuesday, 23rd	5.00 P.M.
Sanbuo	Tuesday, 23rd	5.00 P.M.
Macao	Tuesday, 23rd	5.00 P.M.
Canton	Tuesday, 23rd	5.00 P.M.
Manila	Tuesday, 23rd	5.00 P.M.
Cebu and Manila	Wednesday, 24th	7.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Shihing, Takling and Wuchow	Wednesday, 24th	4.00 P.M.
Namtao	Wednesday, 24th	5.00 P.M.
Sanbuo	Wednesday, 24th	5.00 P.M.
Macao	Wednesday, 24th	5.00 P.M.
Canton	Wednesday, 24th	5.00 P.M.
Manila	Wednesday, 24th	5.00 P.M.
Cebu and Manila	Thursday, 25th	7.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Shihing, Takling and Wuchow	Thursday, 25th	4.00 P.M.
Namtao	Thursday, 25th	5.00 P.M.
Sanbuo	Thursday, 25th	5.00 P.M.
Macao	Thursday, 25th	5.00 P.M.
Canton	Thursday, 25th	5.00 P.M.
Manila	Thursday, 25th	5.00 P.M.
Cebu and Manila	Friday, 26th	7.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Shihing, Takling and Wuchow	Friday, 26th	4.00 P.M.
Namtao	Friday, 26th	5.00 P.M.
Sanbuo	Friday, 26th	5.00 P.M.
Macao	Friday, 26th	5.00 P.M.
Canton	Friday, 26th	5.00 P.M.
Manila	Friday, 26th	5.00 P.M.
Cebu and Manila	Saturday, 27th	7.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Shihing, Takling and Wuchow	Saturday, 27th	4.00 P.M.
Namtao	Saturday, 27th	5.00 P.M.
Sanbuo	Saturday, 27th	5.00 P.M.
Macao	Saturday, 27th	5.00 P.M.
Canton	Saturday, 27th	5.00 P.M.
Manila	Saturday, 27th	5.00 P.M.
Cebu and Manila	Sunday, 28th	7.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Shihing, Takling and Wuchow	Sunday, 28th	4.00 P.M.
Namtao	Sunday, 28th	5.00 P.M.
Sanbuo	Sunday, 28th	5.00 P.M.
Macao	Sunday, 28th	5.00 P.M.
Canton	Sunday, 28th	5.00 P.M.
Manila	Sunday, 28th	5.00 P.M.
Cebu and Manila	Monday, 29th	7.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Shihing, Takling and Wuchow	Monday, 29th	4.00 P.M.
Namtao	Monday, 29th	5.00 P.M.
Sanbuo	Monday, 29th	5.00 P.M.
Macao	Monday, 29th	5.00 P.M.
Canton	Monday, 29th	5.00 P.M.
Manila	Monday, 29th	5.00 P.M.
Cebu and Manila	Tuesday, 30th	7.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Shihing, Takling and Wuchow	Tuesday, 30th	4.00 P.M.
Namtao	Tuesday, 30th	5.00 P.M.
Sanbuo	Tuesday, 30th	5.00 P.M.
Macao	Tuesday, 30th	5.00 P.M.
Canton	Tuesday, 30th	5.00 P.M.
Manila	Tuesday, 30th	5.00 P.M.
Cebu and Manila	Wednesday, 31st	7.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Shihing, Takling and Wuchow	Wednesday, 31st	4.00 P.M.
Namtao	Wednesday, 31st	5.00 P.M.
Sanbuo	Wednesday, 31st	5.00 P.M.
Macao	Wednesday, 31st	5.00 P.M.
Canton	Wednesday, 31st	5.00 P.M.
Manila	Wednesday, 31st	5.00 P.M.
Cebu and Manila	Thursday, 1st	7.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Shihing, Takling and Wuchow	Thursday, 1st	4.00 P.M.
Namtao	Thursday, 1st	5.00 P.M.
Sanbuo	Thursday, 1st	5.00 P.M.
Macao	Thursday, 1st	5.00 P.M.
Canton	Thursday, 1st	5.00 P.M.
Manila	Thursday, 1st	5.00 P.M.
Cebu and Manila	Friday, 2nd	7.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Shihing, Takling and Wuchow	Friday, 2nd	4.00 P.M.
Namtao	Friday, 2nd	5.00 P.M.
Sanbuo	Friday, 2nd	5.00 P.M.
Macao	Friday, 2nd	5.00 P.M.
Canton	Friday, 2nd	5.00 P.M.
Manila	Friday, 2nd	5.00 P.M.
Cebu and Manila	Saturday, 3rd	7.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Shihing, Takling and Wuchow	Saturday, 3rd	4.00 P.M.
Namtao	Saturday, 3rd	5.00 P.M.
Sanbuo	Saturday, 3rd	5.00 P.M.
Macao	Saturday, 3rd	5.00 P.M.
Canton	Saturday, 3rd	5.00 P.M.
Manila	Saturday, 3rd	5.00 P.M.
Cebu and Manila	Sunday, 4th	7.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Shihing, Takling and Wuchow	Sunday, 4th	4.00 P.M.
Namtao	Sunday, 4th	5.00 P.M.
Sanbuo	Sunday, 4th	5.00 P.M.
Macao	Sunday, 4th	5.00 P.M.
Canton	Sunday, 4th	5.00 P.M.
Manila	Sunday, 4th	5.00 P.M.
Cebu and Manila	Monday, 5th	7.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Shihing, Takling and Wuchow	Monday, 5th	4.00 P.M.
Namtao	Monday, 5th	5.00 P.M.
Sanbuo	Monday, 5th	5.00 P.M.
Macao	Monday, 5th	5.00 P.M.
Canton	Monday, 5th	5.00 P.M.
Manila	Monday, 5th	5.00 P.M.
Cebu and Manila	Tuesday, 6th	7.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Shihing, Takling and Wuchow	Tuesday, 6th	4.00 P.M.
Namtao	Tuesday, 6th	5.00 P.M.
Sanbuo	Tuesday, 6th	5.00 P.M.
Macao	Tuesday, 6th	5.00 P.M.
Canton	Tuesday, 6th	5.00 P.M.
Manila	Tuesday, 6th	5.00 P.M.
Cebu and Manila	Wednesday, 7th	7.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Shihing, Takling and Wuchow	Wednesday, 7th	4.00 P.M.
Namtao	Wednesday, 7th	5.00 P.M.
Sanbuo	Wednesday, 7th	5.00 P.M.
Macao	Wednesday, 7th	5.00 P.M.
Canton	Wednesday, 7th	5.00 P.M.
Manila	Wednesday, 7th	5.00 P.M.
Cebu and Manila	Thursday, 8th	7.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Shihing, Takling and Wuchow	Thursday, 8th	4.00 P.M.
Namtao	Thursday, 8th	5.00 P.M.
Sanbuo	Thursday, 8th	5.00 P.M.
Macao	Thursday, 8th	5.00 P.M.
Canton	Thursday, 8th	5.00 P.M.
Manila	Thursday, 8th	5.00 P.M.
Cebu and Manila	Friday, 9th	7.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Shihing, Takling and Wuchow	Friday, 9th	4.00 P.M.
Namtao	Friday, 9th	5.00 P.M.
Sanbuo	Friday, 9th	5.00 P.M.
Macao	Friday, 9th	5.00 P.M.
Canton	Friday, 9th	5.00 P.M.
Manila	Friday, 9th	5.00 P.M.
Cebu and Manila	Saturday, 10th	7.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Shihing, Takling and Wuchow	Saturday, 10th	4.00 P.M.
Namtao	Saturday, 10th	5.00 P.M.
Sanbuo	Saturday, 10th	5.00 P.M.
Macao	Saturday, 10th	5.00 P.M.
Canton	Saturday, 10th	5.00 P.M.
Manila	Saturday, 10th	5.00 P.M.
Cebu and Manila	Sunday, 11th	7.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Shihing, Takling and Wuchow	Sunday, 11th	4.00 P.M.
Namtao	Sunday, 11th	5.00 P.M.
Sanbuo	Sunday, 11th	5.00 P.M.
Macao	Sunday, 11th	5.00 P.M.
Canton	Sunday, 11th	5.00 P.M.
Manila	Sunday, 11th	5.00 P.M.
Cebu and Manila	Monday, 12th	7.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Shihing, Takling and Wuchow	Monday, 12th	4.00 P.M.
Namtao	Monday, 12th	5.00 P.M.
Sanbuo	Monday, 12th	5.00 P.M.
Macao	Monday, 12th	5.00 P.M.
Canton	Monday, 12th	5.00 P.M.
Manila	Monday, 12th	5.00 P.M.
Cebu and Manila	Tuesday, 13th	7.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Shihing, Takling and Wuchow	Tuesday, 13th	4.00 P.M.
Namtao	Tuesday, 13th	5.00 P.M.
Sanbuo	Tuesday, 13th	5.00 P.M.
Macao	Tuesday, 13th	5.00 P.M.
Canton	Tuesday, 13th	5.00 P.M.
Manila	Tuesday, 13th	5.00 P.M.
Cebu and Manila	Wednesday, 14th	7.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Shihing, Takling and Wuchow	Wednesday, 14th	4.00 P.M.
Namtao	Wednesday, 14th	5.00 P.M.
Sanbuo	Wednesday, 14th	5.00 P.M.
Macao	Wednesday, 14th	5.00 P.M.
Canton	Wednesday, 14th	5.00 P.M.
Manila	Wednesday, 14th	5.00 P.M.
Cebu and Manila	Thursday, 15th	7.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Shihing, Takling and Wuchow	Thursday, 15th	4.00 P.M.
Namtao	Thursday, 15th	5.00 P.M.
Sanbuo	Thursday, 15th	5.00 P.M.
Macao	Thursday, 15th	5.00 P.M.
Canton	Thursday, 15th	5.00 P.M.
Manila	Thursday, 15th	5.00 P.M.
Cebu and Manila	Friday, 16th	7.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Shihing, Takling and Wuchow	Friday, 16th	4.00 P.M.
Namtao	Friday, 16th	5.00 P.M.
Sanbuo	Friday, 16th	5.00 P.M.
Macao	Friday, 16th	5.00 P.M.
Canton	Friday, 16th	5.00 P.M.
Manila	Friday, 16th	5.00 P.M.
Cebu and Manila		